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COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA, JOSHUA PATZER, and
WARREN RUPF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SHAWN DAY, individually and as
successor in interest to the Estate of Steffen
Matthew Day,

Plaintiff,

vs.

COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA;
JOSHUA PATZER; WARREN RUPF, and
Does 1 through 50, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. C07-4335 PJH

**DECLARATION OF JAMES V.
FITZGERALD, III, IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANTS' OBJECTIONS AND
MOTION TO STRIKE PLAINTIFF'S
PROFFERED EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
OF OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS'
MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT /
SUMMARY ADJUDICATION**

Date: September 10, 2008
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Judge: Hon. Phyllis J. Hamilton
Dept: Courtroom 3, 17th Floor (SF)

I, James V. Fitzgerald, III, Esq., hereby declare:

1. I am an attorney at law duly licensed to practice before the courts of the State of California and am a partner at the law firm of McNamara, Dodge, Ney, Beatty, Slattery, Pfalzer, Borges & Brothers LLP; attorneys of record for Defendants County of Contra Costa, Deputy Joshua Patzer and Sheriff Warren Rupf. I have personal knowledge of each matter stated herein.
2. Attached hereto as Exhibit "A" is a true and correct copy of pages of relevant deposition testimony of purported expert Roger Clark, from a deposition personally taken by me, in the matter of Deocampo v. City of Vallejo, CV-01283 WBS-GGH

McNAMARA, DODGE, NEY, BEATTY, SLATTERY, PFALZER, PFALZER, BORGES & BROTHERS LLP
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(U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California), in support of this motion.

3. Attached hereto as Exhibit "B" is a true and correct copy of pages of relevant deposition testimony of purported expert Roger Clark, from a deposition personally taken by me, in the matter of Bauer v. City of Vallejo, 06-00549 MCE-DAD (U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California), in support of this motion.
4. Attached hereto as Exhibit "C" is a true and correct copy of pages of relevant deposition testimony of purported expert Roger Clark, from a deposition personally taken by me, in the above entitled action, Day v. County of Contra Costa et al., C07-4335 PJH, in support of this motion.

I declare under penalty and perjury the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 27th day of August, 2008 at Walnut Creek, California.

By: James V. Fitzgerald, III

James V. Fitzgerald, III, Declarant

EXHIBIT A

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

3 --oOo--

4 COPY

5
6 JASON EUGENE DEOCAMPO, et al.,)

7 Plaintiffs,)

8 vs.)

CV-01283-WBS-GGH

9 CITY OF VALLEJO, et al.,)

10 Defendants.)
11
12
13

14 DEPOSITION OF ROGER CLARK
15
16
17
18

19 Taken before KAREN ALDERSON, a Certified
20 Shorthand Reporter, License No. C-6279,
21 County of Contra Costa, State of California
22

23 September 14, 2007

McNamara, Dodge, Ney, Beatty,
Slattery & Pfalzer LLP

24 SEP 21 2007

25 --oOo--

HAND DELIVERED

1 A. Well, it's called, let's see, NJI.gov,
2 FBI.gov. You can --

3 Q. Well, you say you regularly do this. I
4 assumed you --

5 A. Yeah, I do. Do you want me to pull up some
6 sites, is that what you're asking? I can do that.

7 Q. I just --

8 A. Would you like me to send you -- the last
9 bit of research I did was on police integrity for a case
10 and pulled up about six articles from the National
11 Justice Center.

12 Q. All right, what case did you do that for?

13 A. It was -- the one that comes to mind is
14 Olivas versus City of Fontana.

15 Q. What's the case?

16 A. It was a very substantial piece of work.

17 Q. What is the case number on that?

18 A. It's one listed, number 142. That's one
19 that pops into my head immediately.

20 Q. All right. Have you authored or published
21 any books on police work?

22 A. No.

23 Q. Have you ever written anything on the use
24 of force or field tactics?

25 A. You mean that's published? No.

1 Q. Have you ever written anything, period,
2 about the use of force or field tactics?

3 A. Well, my expert reports are -- numerous
4 expert reports using or writing about the use of force.
5 I haven't published anything. I've stuck with -- I
6 really think that POST says it all.

7 Q. Have you taught a class on the use of force
8 in the last 16 years?

9 A. Well, the last time I taught anything on
10 the use of force would be in 1993.

11 Q. All right. Have you ever taught any
12 classes on homicide investigations?

13 A. No.

14 Q. Have you ever been a firearms instructor?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Have you reviewed the POST domain on
17 background investigations?

18 A. Yes, I have it in fact.

19 Q. Have you ever conducted a background
20 investigation?

21 A. Personally, an individual background
22 investigation, no, but I supervised numerous background
23 investigations when I was in reserve forces.

24 Q. What's reserve forces?

25 A. As you can see in my C.V. I was there four

1 by holding onto a counter justifies blows from a baton,
2 and that's counter to anything that I'm aware of or as
3 thought by POST.

4 Q. Have you ever taught any classes in the use
5 of a baton?

6 A. I have not.

7 Q. Have you ever taught any defensive tactics
8 classes?

9 A. Well, there's no defense here anyone's
10 alleging, that's exactly the point.

11 MR. BURRIS: He just asked you if you taught a
12 class. Don't argue.

13 MR. FITZGERALD:

14 Q. Have you ever taught a class regarding the
15 proper use of defensive tactics?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Okay. In your opinion can a baton be used
18 for self defense?

19 A. That's what it's for.

20 Q. In your opinion can a baton ever be used to
21 assist in effectuating an arrest?

22 A. Under rare circumstances that can be done.

23 Q. What are those rare circumstances?

24 A. Well, if there's a person who is armed or
25 has significant capability and has demonstrated the

EXHIBIT B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT DISTRICT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

--oOo--

COPY

LORI BAUER,

Plaintiff,

vs.

No. 06-00549

MCE-DAD

CITY OF VALLEJO, et al.,

Defendants.

DEPOSITION OF ROGER CLARK

Taken before JULIE MAGGI VASTA,
A Certified Shorthand Reporter,
License No. C-2947, State of California

July 16, 2007

--oOo--

**McNamara, Dodge, Ney, Beatty,
Slattery & Pfalzer LLP**

AUG 06 2007

HAND DELIVERED

1 using him as an example -- has a vested interest in
2 merely suing police for the sake of suing especially --
3 I had just minimal input on the rampart work.

4 I think he clearly has an interest in improving the
5 profession. That's certainly my interest in --

6 Q. He wrote that report, didn't he, the rampart
7 report?

8 A. He sponsored it. It was defining work on how
9 and why that tragedy occurred.

10 Q. He actually was hired by the L.A.P.D. to write
11 a report and ended up writing a report critical of the
12 P.D.?

13 A. He did indeed.

14 Q. Okay. Have you ever been retained by a law
15 enforcement agency to do any training?

16 A. Not yet, no.

17 Q. When did you last provide tactical training to
18 law enforcement officers?

19 A. That would be when I was in active service in
20 1993.

21 Q. Have you ever been retained by a law
22 enforcement agency as a consultant?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Have you ever tried to get into that kind of
25 work?

EXHIBIT C

CERTIFIED COPY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SHAWN DAY, individually and as)	
successor in interest to the Estate)	
of Steffen Matthews Day,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
vs.)	No. C07-4335
)	PJH
COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA; JOSHUA PATZER;)	
WARREN RUPF, and Does 1 through 50,)	
et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
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DEPOSITION OF ROGER CLARK, a witness herein,
noticed by McNamara, Dodge, Ney, Beatty, Slattery,
Pfalzer, Borges & Brothers, LLP, taken at
707 Broadway, Suite 1210, San Diego, California,
at 1:40 p.m., Thursday, July 31, 2008, before
Stephanie Riggs, CSR 12788, RPR.

Hutchings Number 196574-SD



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1 A. I never referred to Grant versus Connors.

2 It's referred to in Learning Domain #20.

3 I'm sure I did when I was -- I would talk about
4 use of force and Learning Domain #20 subsequent to that
5 but that would be why it was at -- while I was at
6 NORSAT.

7 Q. All right. Since you taught on use of force
8 both before and after Grant versus Connors, what's your
9 understanding of as to what effect the Grant versus
10 Connors decision had on the pre-existing state of the
11 law?

12 And I understand you are not a lawyer. I'm asking
13 your impression as an instructor.

14 A. Yeah, as taught by POST. And I'll go back to
15 the time when Learning Domain #20 was titled the Legal
16 and Moral Use of Force and Firearms.

17 And in my opinion, Tennessee versus Garner and
18 Grant versus Connors really did not impact what the
19 department taught as policy and the -- and as they
20 taught at the Academy as the interpretation of force,
21 and the use of force, and what would be appropriate
22 force under the circumstances.

23 Regardless of those cases, I've always felt that
24 those cases were in the harmony of what I had always
25 learned since 1965.

1 So for me it was easy. I did not adjust or change
2 my behavior or encourage others or teach others to
3 change their behaviors according to those cases.

4 Q. So what's your understanding of Grant versus
5 Connors?

6 A. Well, my use of Grant versus Connors was their
7 force is justified under the totality of circumstances.

8 It's what the officer knows at the time; not 20/20
9 hindsight as one of the nice things it says there.

10 And that there has to be an objectively reasonable
11 basis for what the officer does.

12 Q. All right. And if I understood your previous
13 testimony, you are saying as far as you are concerned,
14 that was the state of the law as you understood it
15 before Grant versus Connors was decided in 1989.

16 A. Yeah. Let me give you another good example I
17 can think of.

18 Q. The answer to that question was yes?

19 A. The answer was yes. I'm sorry. I said yeah
20 too quickly. The answer is yes.

21 Q. All right.

22 A. Let me give you an example. When I came on in
23 '65, you could shoot a fleeing felon but I was told
24 directly from the time I received the gun, do not shoot
25 everybody that runs away from you.

1 20/20 hindsight to his judgment, are you not?

2 MR. COOK: Objection. Argumentative. Calls for a
3 legal opinion. You can answer.

4 THE WITNESS: No. That was not the way I looked
5 at the case, nor was it the way I believe I wrote the
6 case and the opinion.

7 Clearly Patzer cannot be held to what finally
8 develops at the end of the day.

9 He can only be held responsible for what he knew
10 at the time and evaluated on that basis.

11 And I believe that's exactly what I did in the
12 report.

13 Now, in regard to chasing -- deciding to chase
14 Day, that decision is not -- I didn't render that
15 decision in terms of 20/20 hindsight. They should
16 never had done it.

17 I rendered that decision based on the fact that at
18 that time, and under those circumstances with those
19 sets of facts, no officer would separate from his
20 partner and chase an individual who is fleeing when
21 there are two other suspects in a suspected stolen car;
22 you know, leave that and chase the one; leave two to
23 chase one. It's never done -- and engage in that by
24 himself.

25 And I talk about it as terms of a muscle memory

1 decision; not a hindsight thing but a muscle memory
2 decision.

3 He would have decided that and have been trained
4 in that before he even got out of the Academy at the
5 basic level and would never be expected to do it.

6 MR. FITZGERALD:

7 Q. Is it your opinion, based on your expertise,
8 that his decision to do what you just described
9 constituted an unconstitutional act on his part?

10 A. Well, you are asking me a legal question.

11 MR. COOK: Objection. The question calls for a
12 legal opinion. Constitutional law.

13 THE WITNESS: I think it's -- and I think I
14 expressed it well enough in the report -- hopefully I
15 have -- that it is so -- this is such an extreme and
16 reckless departure from a fundamental rule of tactics,
17 that it can only be viewed as a deliberate act, not
18 accidental.

19 And it has to be viewed in that category
20 because -- and putting -- and it put everyone at risk.

21 And of course we know what the outcome is. That's
22 the 20/20 hindsight. We know what the outcome is.

23 But what he did, that decision is just stunning in
24 my opinion. I can't overstate it.

25 MR. FITZGERALD:

1 chemical that -- I am going to use the term
2 fluoresces -- but it makes this residue evident on the
3 clothing.

4 One of the terms is called grise testing. None of
5 that was done that I could see, which would either
6 eliminate or establish proximity to a certain extent.
7 And it would be valuable.

8 Q. All right. Let me direct your attention to
9 page 5. Let me ask you some questions about this, your
10 list of gross negligence.

11 A. Sure.

12 Q. First of all, do you consider gross negligence
13 a legal term?

14 A. Sure.

15 Q. All right. And you said earlier you are not a
16 lawyer, right?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. Okay. The first thing you list is failure to
19 wait for the MDT response. Did I read that correctly?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Is it your opinion that that's -- that failure
22 to wait for the MDT response is unconstitutional
23 conduct on their part?

24 MR. COOK: Objection. Calls for a legal opinion.
25 Lacks foundation.

1 THE WITNESS: I think there's two answers.

2 MR. FITZGERALD:

3 Q. It calls for a yes or no and you can explain
4 it.

5 A. Well, no. The answer is obviously, "How would
6 I know? I'm not a lawyer."

7 So I want to answer it this way. I put my arm to
8 the square, the same as Patzer did, and I swore my
9 allegiance to the Constitution, just as Patzer did.

10 And I was taught at the POST Academy that part of
11 our protection of the Constitution and our oath of
12 office is not to use excessive force; not to inflict
13 unnecessary harm or use lethal force when we are not
14 allowed to.

15 There is a constitutional piece to that but I'm
16 not a lawyer.

17 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Can you read back the last
18 answer?

19 (The record is read back by the reporter.)

20 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Okay. That's good enough.

21 Q. What relationship is there between the use of
22 excessive force or deadly force and a failure to wait
23 for the MDT response?

24 A. The way it's taught at the POST Academy is
25 this way: That when very serious errors in judgment or

1 departures from the training occur, that they can be
2 identified by a specific term.

3 And the term taught is fatal error. And the cadet
4 is told the reason we call it a fatal error is because
5 it's very likely to lead to injury or death.

6 So these errors are to be avoided as much as
7 possible.

8 And any departure from that has to be justified,
9 you know, by very sound facts or other reasons.

10 Q. So your testimony is that the failure to wait
11 for the MDT response to verify that the car was stolen
12 was a quote, "fatal error," end quote?

13 A. Yes. And as you know, I comment. I explain
14 what a fatal error is in my report. These are six
15 fatal errors.

16 And they combine together, any one of which I
17 think would have led to a very serious outcome, but
18 together they form the soup for or make the soup for a
19 very likely tragedy.

20 Q. Okay. Just to make a good record here, I'm
21 going to read you the other ones.

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. All right. You referred to six errors. The
24 second one that is listed is quote, "Separating from
25 each other to engage in a solo foot pursuit." End

1 quote. Did I read that correctly?

2 A. Yes. That's probably the biggest of all of
3 them.

4 Q. So you are saying that was a fatal error?

5 A. That it was a fatal error.

6 Q. And the fact that Patzer pursued Mr. Day by
7 himself was an unconstitutional act?

8 MR. COOK: Objection. Calls for speculation.

9 Lacks foundation. Calls for a legal opinion. Beyond
10 the scope of what this witness is qualified for.

11 MR. FITZGERALD:

12 Q. In your opinion when he chased him alone, did
13 that violate Mr. Day's constitutional rights?

14 MR. COOK: Same objections.

15 THE WITNESS: I don't think I was hired to say or
16 to opine on the constitutional rights, whether they
17 were violated.

18 But where I am competent is that if a person does
19 something so far out of the norm, that that leads to --
20 and that that starts a series of events, that there's a
21 responsibility there.

22 That's what I'm now -- how that fits into the
23 constitutional question you are asking me, I don't
24 think I can answer in terms of being qualified to
25 answer that kind of question.

1 Q. We don't know whether that evidence exists or
2 doesn't exist, right?

3 A. It's late in the game.

4 Q. If it's not there, it's not there, right?

5 A. I suppose so.

6 Q. It's total speculation.

7 A. That sure can be re-examined some way or
8 another. I don't know.

9 Q. Okay. Let's go back to page 5 of your report.
10 And the third thing you've listed under next is quote,
11 "Failure to notify the Communications Division of the
12 situation at hand throughout this incident."

13 Okay. Do you believe that Patzer's failure to do
14 so constitutes a constitutional violation?

15 MR. COOK: Same objection as before. Calls for a
16 legal opinion. Lacks foundation. It's beyond the
17 scope of the expert's designation.

18 THE WITNESS: Well, I think if you ask the
19 question on every one of those points, the answer would
20 be the same because, again, I'm not a lawyer.

21 I just know that these are very serious departures
22 from what we would expect from a reasonably trained
23 officer and they are unexplained.

24 MR. FITZGERALD:

25 Q. With regard to the failure to notify the

1 Communications Division of the situation at hand
2 throughout the incident, how did that contribute in any
3 way to Mr. Day being shot?

4 A. Well, we will never know, will we.

5 Q. Okay.

6 A. Because having confidence in officers rolling
7 to the scene, knowing that other officers are -- can
8 roll to contain, in my view what would have been
9 natural here was that he would have broken off the foot
10 pursuit. And none of that would have happened.

11 Q. So is it kind of your view here that he should
12 have just let him run away?

13 A. Well, of course. What else can he do? He has
14 to stay with his partner. He has two in the car. He
15 has the car.

16 And the only option is he is going to separate
17 from his -- from this and go chase after one.

18 Q. Okay.

19 A. And of course you are going to let him go.

20 Q. You weren't concerned -- you are aware of the
21 fact that one of the things Mr. Day did was try to
22 break into somebody's house.

23 MR. COOK: Objection. That calls for speculation.
24 Lacks foundation.

25 MR. FITZGERALD:

1 information then --

2 Q. Are you prepared to testify about anything we
3 haven't talked about?

4 A. I am prepared to talk about anything you've
5 asked me.

6 Q. Okay. That's a good segue into my last area
7 of questioning. Have you, yourself, ever been involved
8 in an officer-involved shooting?

9 A. I have.

10 Q. And when was that?

11 A. It was in 1970.

12 Q. And tell me what happened.

13 A. What happened was I was a detective assigned
14 in San Dimas. And the suspect was a burglary suspect.
15 We had tracked him to his -- where he was staying.

16 He was not there.

17 We had warrants for his arrest but his girlfriend
18 was there, who agreed to show us where he was.

19 He was at a bar in Pomona. Upon our approach to
20 the bar, he spotted the undercover car and started
21 running.

22 My partner -- this was a detective car -- let me
23 out. I chased after him to keep him in sight, knowing
24 that he would -- and he told me he would encircle and
25 get Pomona to saturate the area.

1 My sole responsibility was to keep him in sight so
2 we would know where he was going.

3 There were no such things as handheld radios in
4 those days. And he disappeared.

5 When I came around the corner, he was waiting for
6 me with a handgun pointed at me.

7 I was caught in the open. I couldn't get to him
8 and I could not get back in time for him to pull the
9 trigger.

10 He had misfired. It was a .25 caliber Mauser. I
11 told him to drop the gun.

12 He used some language and put the gun up to -- and
13 put his hand on the slide and was pulling the slide
14 back to eject out the bad round and reload. And I shot
15 him twice.

16 Q. Did he survive?

17 A. He died.

18 Q. Any litigation as a result of that?

19 A. None.

20 Q. Did anybody criticize what you did in any way?

21 A. No. There were a number of witnesses. All

22 the remaining ammunition worked perfectly and the gun
23 worked perfectly in the lab.

24 Q. Okay. The way you described that, in your
25 opinion was your conduct any different than what you've

1 described as quote, "dangerous and reckless behavior"
2 as quote "Tombstone Courage" end quote, and identifies
3 departures from the required tactics as quote, "Fatal
4 Error" end quote, as you refer to it on page 3 of your
5 report?

6 A. I think it is very different.

7 Q. How is it different?

8 A. Well, I was not -- my intent was not to do the
9 apprehension but to keep him in sight so that I would
10 be able to eventually communicate, either with an
11 officer who had come up to the scene or reconnect with
12 the partner, where he was.

13 He was a burglary suspect. Some of the things
14 that were taken were guns. I didn't have the intention
15 of physically tackling him.

16 In fact, in those days I could run like a gazelle.
17 I could have outrun him easily and I was not tired or
18 winded or anything like that.

19 The aspect of communications was decidedly
20 different but --

21 Q. In what way?

22 A. Because the only radio was in the car and it
23 was only two channels.

24 So -- and my partner who -- my partner detective
25 was busy on that radio getting everybody in as would be

1 required.

2 . There were helicopters but they were rare but he
3 was trying to do that.

4 So the containment piece, getting on the radio,
5 notifying Pomona, we were the City of Pomona Sheriff's.
6 Getting all that done was falling into place and even
7 then things can go badly.

8 Q. How much time elapsed --

9 A. And, I might add, he had a weapon and he
10 deliberately tried to use it.

11 And he would not -- and I followed the warning,
12 gave him a chance, and I shot him because there was
13 nothing else.

14 I couldn't get out of the kill zone. And I
15 couldn't -- my mistake was not expecting -- expecting
16 him to continue to run rather than to do the ambush.

17 But I couldn't get to him to get at the gun and I
18 couldn't get out of the way. So --

19 Q. When you were looking for this burglar, was he
20 described as armed and dangerous?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Okay. How much time elapsed from the time
23 when you left the car until the time when he pulled the
24 gun on you approximately?

25 A. Well, we ran about a mile.